



SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

DISTRICT PLAN

1957-58

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

LIBRARY

**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION & PUBLIC
RELATIONS, HYDERABAD.**



SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

DISTRICT PLAN

1957-58

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

PREFACE

The District is in a way the pivot of the whole structure of Planning. At that level plans from different sectors come intimately into the life of the people. It was therefore considered necessary to draft and publish the district plans. The District Plans for the year 1956-57 were accordingly published for the 11 districts of the former Andhra State. A similar attempt has been made to work out the plans of all the 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1957-58.

The book is divided into 2 parts — Part I gives some general statistical information pertaining to the district together with a brief account of the State's Second Year programme under the Plan and Part II gives the detailed programmes of development works. In addition to the various programmes which would benefit the district in particular, this book includes details of schemes that would benefit a particular region or the State as a whole but which are implemented in the district. For instance, research schemes to be worked at the Agricultural Research Station, Samalkot are shown in the District Plan of East Godavari. It is hoped that this publication would be of some use at the district level. Suggestions to improve this publication are welcome and they may be communicated to the Deputy Secretary (Planning) Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad,

Hyderabad }
28th January, 1958 }

C. NARASIMHAM,
Secretary to Government,
Planning and Development Department.

CONTENTS

Page

Part—I

General	...	1
The State's Second Year Programme of Second Plan	...	12

Part—II

PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural Production	...	19
Minor Irrigation	...	31
Land Development	...	32
Animal Husbandry	...	33
Forests	...	36
Fisheries	...	37
Cooperation	...	39
Warehousing and Marketing	...	44
National Extension Service and Community Projects	...	47
District Map	...	
Major and Medium Irrigation	...	48
Power	...	48
Major and Medium Industries	...	48
Village and small scale industries	...	49
Roads	...	54
Education	...	56
Medical	...	61
Public Health	...	64
Housing	...	66
Welfare of Backward classes and scheduled castes	...	67
Welfare of scheduled tribes	...	72
Women Welfare	...	78
		79

Broadcasting	...	80
Publicity	...	80
Posts and Telegraphs	...	80
Railways	...	81
Members of District Planning and Development Committee	...	82

PART I

GENERAL

Area and Classification

The area of the district is 3015 sq. miles consisting of 3 Revenue Divisions and 8 taluks. The classification of area in the district in 1954-55 is furnished below.

	Area in acres	% to total area.
	1	2
Total Geographical area	19,31,830	—
Area of Forests	1,18,471	6.1
Barren and unculturable land	2,19,915	11.4
Land put to non-agricultural uses	1,63,881	8.6
Culturable waste	2,28,633	11.8
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.	67,906	3.5
Land under Miscellaneous trees Crops and groves not included in the net area sown.	8,316	0.4
Current fallows	1,04,519	5.4
Other fallow lands	65,314	3.4
Net area sown	9,54,875	49.4
Area sown more than once	2,02,249	10.5
Total cropped area	11,57,124	59.9

Rainfall and Rainy Days

	Average rainfall.	Average rainy days.
S. W. Monsoon	35.2	35
N. E. Monsoon	14.3	10
Winter period	—	—
Hot weather period	3.9	7
Total	53.4	52

Sources of Water Supply & Irrigation.

Irrigation is carried on mainly from the delta canals of the Godavari and Krishna rivers. In the uplands, the irrigation sources consist mostly of rainfed tanks and a few tanks fed by natural streams. Sometimes direct irrigation by baling from the streams is also resorted to by the ryots. There are private wells in the uplands for irrigating garden crops. Temporary doruvu wells irrigate dry crops in the sea-side villages. The sources of water supply and the area irrigated therefrom in the district in 1954-55 is given below.

Sources of Water Supply

1. Government canals	169
2. Wells	
(a) tube wells (Private)	67
(b) Government wells (Masonry)	34
(c) Private Wells.	
(i) Masonry	1236
(ii) Non-masonry	131
3. Wells used for domestic purposes only	1,745
4. Tanks	
(i) With ayacuts of 100 acres or more.	143
(ii) With ayacuts of less than 100 acres	302

Area Irrigated

1. Government canals	6,52,913
2. Wells (sole irrigation)	8,297

4. Other sources i.e. spring channels etc.	15,753
5. Total net area irrigated	8,02,029
6. Percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown	83.9
7. Area irrigated more than once in the same year :	52,044
8. Total gross area of crops irrigated:	8,54,073
9. Percentage of the total gross irrigated area to the total area sown:	73.8
10. Number of wells having independent ayacuts:	34
11. Percentage of area irrigated by wells having independent ayacuts to the total area irrigated:	1

Crops

Paddy is the chief food crop cultivated in the district. Cholan, cumbu, maize, Ragi, Korra, Varagu and Samai are also cultivated on a small scale. Chillies, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Gingelly and Tobacco are the commercial crops of the district. There are several plantations of Batavian oranges, chiefly in Chintalapudi taluk and in Palacole town in Narsapur taluk. Cocoanut palms are found in abundance in the delta areas, particularly in Narsapur and Tanuku taluks. A statement showing the area cultivated and out-turn of crops during 1954-55 is furnished below:—

Crops	Area in acres	Total out-turn (Tons)
1.	2.	3.

Food Crops

I. CEREALS:

1. Paddy	8,11,801	4,37,570
	(in terms of rice)	
2. Cholam	61,144	18,330
3. Wheat	1	—
4. Cumbu	9,374	2,510
5. Maize	1,379	570
6. Barli	13	—
7. Ragi	6,871	2,430
8. Korra	1,570	4,440
9. Varagu	2,687	860
10. Samai	4,253	1,030
11. Other cereals	1,482	320
Total cereals:		
	9,00,575	4,64,060

II. PULSES:

1. Bengal gram	1,595	320
2. Green gram	1,820	200
3. Red gram	7,498	1,340
4. Black gram	2,358	290
5. Horse gram	54,075	4,830
6. Other pulses	3,237	270
Total pulses:		
	70,583	7,250

III. CONDIMENTS & SPICES :

1. Betelnuts	62	N. A.
2. Chillies	14,628	4,650
3. Turmeric	1,845	N. A.
4. Garlic	293	—
5. Coriander	1,016	—
6. Tamarind	43	—
7. Other condiments & spices :	6	—
Total condiments & spices :		—

IV. SUGAR CROPS :

1. Sugarcane	15,212	46,830 (gur)
2. Palmyrah	503	
Total sugar crops :		46,830

V. FRUITS & VEGETABLES :

1. Bananas	2,196	—
2. Fruits of citrus variety	1,178	—
3. Mangoes	15,182	—
4. Other fresh fruits	5,849	—
Total fresh fruits :		24,405

Drt Fruits :

5. Cashew nuts	238	—
Total dry & fresh fruits :	24,643	—
6. Sweet potatoes	999	—
7. Onions	2,265	9,810
8. Other Vegetables	3,340	—

Total fruits & vegetables including root
crops : 31,247

VI. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS 295
FOOD CROPS:

Total food crops: 10,36,208

Non-foods Crops

I. FIBRES:

1. Cotton	3	—
2. Bombay hemp	677	1,570
3. Sunn hemp	968	N. A.
4. Other fibres	26	„
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total fibres	1,674	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>

II. OIL SEEDS:

1. Groundnut	12,390	5,580
2. Gingelly	46,167	6,930
3. Cocoanuts	11,784	N. A.
4. Rape & Mustard	—	—
5. Linseed	141	N. A.
6. Castor	3,348	340
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total oilseeds:	73,830	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>

III. DRUGS & NARCOTICS:

1. Tobacco	30,449	10,710
------------	--------	--------

IV. FODDER CROPS: 6,321 N. A.

V. GREEN MANURE CROPS:

1. Sunn hemp	754	—
2. Pillipesara	7,532	—
3. Others	5	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total green manure crops: 8,291

VI. MISCELLANEOUS NON-

FOOD CROPS :	251	—
Total non-food crops :	1,20,816	—
Total gross cropped area:	11,57,124	—
Area cropped more than once :	2,02,249	—
Net cropped area :	9,54,875	—

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

There are four Municipalities— Eluru, Palacole, Bhimavaram and Narsapur—27 Class I and 550 Class II Panchayats in the district. (1956–57.)

Post Offices

In 1954 there was one Head Post Office, 7 lower selection grade sub-offices, 7 'A' Class Post Offices, 11 'B' class Post Offices, 19 'C' Class Post Offices and 295 Branch Post Offices. There are 3 Telephone Exchanges at Eluru, Bhimavaram and Palacole.

Railways

The district has $107\frac{3}{4}$ miles of broad gauge and $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles of metre gauge railway. The broad gauge line from Madras to Calcutta passes through Eluru, Tadepalligudem and Kovvur taluks. A broad gauge line from Nidadavolu in Kovvur taluk connects Narsapur traversing the taluks of Tanuku, Bhimavaram and Narsapur. A metre gauge branch line runs from Bhimavaram to Gudivada in Krishna district and thence to Vijayawada in the same district. All the taluks except Polavaram and Chintalapudi are connected

Roads

Roads from district lead to Vijayawada and Gudivada in Krishna district and East Godavari district and also to Hyderabad State. There are 1252 miles of roads in the district as detailed below : 1954-55.

1. Government Roads :

(a) National Highways	48
(b) State Highways	47
(c) Major District Roads	435
Total	530

2. District Board Roads :

(a) Major District Roads	121
(b) Other District Roads	159
(c) Village Roads	316
Total	596

3. P. W. D. Roads	18
4. Municipal Roads	108
Total	1252

Cooperation

There are 135 non-agricultural and 811 agricultural co-operative societies with a membership of 27,475 and 1,37,579 respectively in the district (1955-56).

Education

The No. of educational institutions in the district during 1954-55 is as follows :

1. *Elementary Schools :*

	Agency	Plains	Total
(a) Government	28	45	73
(b) District Board	—	560	560
(c) Municipal	—	36	36
(d) Private (Aided)	23	926	949
Total	51	1567	1618

2. *Aided Elementary Schools managed by teacher managers :*

(a) Higher Elementary	1	—	1
(b) Lower Elementary, other than the single teacher	10	302	312
(c) Lower Elementary single teacher	5	—	5
Total	16	302	318

(ii) *Aided Basic Schools managed by teacher managers :*

Junior Basic other than single teacher	—	26	26
--	---	----	----

3. *Basic Schools :*

(a) Government	1	6	7
(b) District Board	—	42	42
(c) Municipal	—	8	8
(d) Private (Aided)	—	50	50
Total	1	106	107

4. (i) *Secondary Schools for Boys :*

(a) Government	1
(b) District Board	43
(c) Municipal	4
(d) Private (Aided)	11
Total	<hr/> 59

(ii) *Secondary Schools for girls :*

(a) Government	2
(b) District Board	1
(c) Municipal	2
(d) Private (Aided)	1
Total	<hr/> 6

5. (i) *Colleges for men :*

Private (Aided)	3
-----------------	---

(ii) *Colleges for women :*

Private (Aided)	1
-----------------	---

6. (i) *Training schools (Ordinary) for men :*

Private (Aided)	1
-----------------	---

(ii) *Training Schools (Ordinary)
for women :*

Government	2
Private (Aided)	1
Total	<hr/> 3

(iii) *Training Schools (Basic) for men :*

Government	4
------------	---

7. *Industrial Schools:*

Private (Aided)	1
-----------------	---

8. Commercial Schools by private management (Approved)	14
--	----

9. *Adult Schools:*

	Agency	Plains	Total
(a) District Board	—	16	16
(b) Municipal	—	24	24
(c) Private (Aided)	14	171	185
Total	14	211	225

10. *No. of elementary schools for scheduled tribes:*

Government	21	—	21
District Board	—	2	2
Private (Aided)	17	—	17
Total	38	2	40

11. *Elementary Schools for Scheduled castes:*

(a) Government	—	41	41
(b) District Board	—	20	20
(c) Municipal	—	3	3
(d) Private (Aided)	2	256	258
Total	2	320	322

12. *Elementary Schools for Backward classes:*

District Board	—	30	30
Private (Aided)	—	118	118
Total		148	148

Medical

There are 5 Government Hospitals, 4 Government Dispensaries, 2 Local Fund Hospitals, 3 Local Fund Dispensaries, 1 Primary Health Centre and 1 Leprosy Asylum in the district. (1954).

AN OUTLINE OF THE STATE'S SECOND YEAR PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND PLAN

The outlay during the Second Year of the Second Plan was fixed at Rs 34 crores after discussions with the team of Officers from the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries, in January 1957. Subsequent to that, the provisions earmarked for each scheme had to be slightly altered in view of the changes suggested by the Central Ministries, when schemes, for which Central assistance was expected, were sent up to them for their acceptance and in view of the changes proposed by the various Departments subject to the ceilings fixed for each head of development. The latest allocations made for each head of development can be seen from Statement I.

The bulk of the provisions made during 1957-58 is taken away by Irrigation and Power Schemes constituting about 40 percent of the total provision. The outlay on Agricultural programmes constitute 21 percent and that on Social Services 19 percent, Industries and Transport accounting for only 7 percent and 3 percent respectively. The percentage of provision made for each head of Development to the total provision is given in Statement I.

The outlay during the current year has increased by Rs 421.666 lakhs compared to the original outlay proposed for the year 1956-57. This is natural because the rate of expenditure becomes larger as the projects included in

the plan period and administrative arrangements are developed. The provisions during 1956-57 and 1957-58 under major heads of development can be seen from Statement 2. Though the priorities followed in the programme for both the years are similar, it will be seen that there has been increased provisions under all the other heads of development excepting under Agriculture and Irrigation and Power.



Statement No. 1
Plan Outlay During 1957-58.

Sl. No.	Head of Development.	PROVISION DURING 1957-58			% to the total Plan Provision
		Andhra	Telangana (Rs in lakhs)	Andhra Pradesh	
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES :					
1.	Agricultural Production	460.580	238.560	699.140	20.57
2.	Minor Irrigation	101.460	43.840	145.300	4.27
3.	Land Development	31.190	34.930	66.120	1.95
4.	Animal Husbandry	9.490	5.000	14.490	0.43
5.	Dairying and Milk Supply	28.370	18.420	46.790	1.38
6.	Forests	6.080	2.540	8.620	0.25
7.	Soil Conservation	10.640	6.730	17.370	0.51
8.	Fisheries	16.470	5.340	21.810	0.64
9.	Co-operation	8.310	7.360	15.670	0.46
10.	Warehousing and Marketing	18.770	15.080	33.850	1.00
11.	Miscellaneous	36.550	2.420	38.970	1.15
12.	N. E. S. and Community Projects	0.250	0.540	0.790	0.02
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER :					
13.	Multi-purpose Projects	193.000	96.360	289.360	8.52
14.	Irrigation	1129.290	448.100	1577.390	46.40
15.	Power	350.000	200.000	550.000	16.18
		266.020	75.050	341.070	10.03
		513.270	173.050	686.320	20.19

III. INDUSTRIES :					
16. Major and Medium Industries	177,860	73,010	250,870	7.38	
17. Village and Small-scale Industries	45,060	...	45,060	1.33	
	132,800	73,010	205,810	6.05	
IV. TRANSPORT :					
18. Roads and Road Transport	79,210	39,620	118,830	3.49	
	79,210	39,620	118,830	3.49	
V. SOCIAL SERVICES :					
19. Education	384,397	263,651	648,048	19.07	
20. Medical	119,364	94,791	214,155	6.30	
21. Public Health	66,490	47,350	113,840	3.35	
22. Housing	86,360	33,340	119,700	3.52	
23. Labour and Labour Welfare :	38,890	69,370	108,260	3.18	
24. Welfare of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes	4,850	7,530	12,380	0.36	
25. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	21,260	6,280	27,540	0.81	
26. Women Welfare	36,723	3,140	39,863	1.17	
27. Social Welfare	4,460	...	4,460	0.13	
	6,000	1,850	7,850	0.23	
VI. MISCELLANEOUS :					
28. Development of Capital	101,504	3,774	105,278	3.09	
29. Municipal Roads and Development Works	85,500	...	85,500	2.52	
30. Broadcasting	9,560	...	9,560	0.28	
31. Publicity	2,460	0,990	3,450	0.10	
32. Bureau of Economics and Statistics	2,134	1,764	3,898	0.11	
	1,850	1,020	2,870	0.08	
Total	2333,861	1065,695	3399,556	100.00	

Statement 2

Sl. No.	Head of Development.	PROVISION DURING 1956-57		PROVISION DURING 1957-58		
		Andhra	Telangana (Rs in lakhs)	Andhra	Telangana (Rs in lakhs)	Andhra % to total Plan provision.
1.	Agricultural Programmes	329.790	325.070	654.860	21.99	20.57
2.	Irrigation and Power	1143.420	498.760	1642.180	55.15	46.40
3.	Industries	107.480	55.260	162.740	5.46	7.38
4.	Transport	60.330	22.500	82.830	2.78	3.49
5.	Social Services	227.960	134.330	362.290	12.17	19.07
6.	Miscellaneous	70.770	2.220	72.990	2.45	3.09
Total:		1939.750	1038.140	2977.890	100.00	100.00

PART II

PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Comprehensive Staff Scheme

With a view to increase agricultural production to the maximum extent possible, a number of schemes relating to agriculture have been proposed in the Second Five Year Plan. For implementing the various schemes included in the Plan, additional supervisory staff (Technical) and other ministerial staff is essential not only at the State Headquarters, but also at the district level. It is, therefore, proposed to employ one District Agricultural Officer along with the required ministerial staff in this district during the current year. The staff will attend to the increased correspondence and supervision work on account of the implementation of the various schemes in the district besides maintaining accounts and preparing progress reports.

Training of Fieldmen and Maistries

For providing the technical personnel needed for implementing the schemes relating to agriculture in Andhra Region, it is proposed to train 100 Fieldmen and 100 Demonstration Maistries during the current year at a cost of Rs. 0.36 lakh. Of these, 20 Fieldmen and 20 Demonstration Maistries will be trained in the Agricultural Research Station, Maruteru. One Upper Subordinate will be in-charge of the training course at the Centre which will last for 6 months from July to December. Stipends will be paid to the trainees at the rate of Rs 20/- per mensem. The trained personnel will be absorbed in the department according to the requirements in the various districts.

Improvement of Akkullu Variety of Paddy

Akkullu, a cosmopolitan variety of paddy is grown under varied conditions in the Godavari Delta and

accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the irrigated area. A peculiar characteristic of this variety of Paddy of that its straw too weak and that any liberal manuring tends to increase vegetative growth in the crop leading to premature lodging and low yields of grain. It was, therefore, proposed to evolve a strain in Akkullu with the following characteristics.

1. Stiff straw with non-lodging habit.
2. Short growing habits.
3. Glume colour similar to Akkullu.
4. Rice with fine size.
5. Heavy yielding.
6. Duration for a week later than the present strain M. T. U. I which comes to flower by middle of October.

It was also proposed to evolve a suitable second crop strain in the deltaic areas with the following characteristics as the strains of MTU-9 and MTU-15 which are popular now suffer much from scarcity of water at the time of maturity.

1. Stiff straw with non-lodging habit.
2. Short growing habit.
3. Non-Shedding.
4. Long dormancy period.
5. Good quality rice.
6. Medium size rice.
7. Higher yielding.
8. Shorter in duration than MTU-9 and MTU-15 by 10 days.

The scheme was worked during 1956-57 in the Agricultural Research Station, Maruteru. During the year 1957-58, a provision of Rs 0.03 lakh has been made for :

- I. (i) crossing MTU-1 with MTU-10, MTU-19, GEB-24, hybrid culture No. 10864, hybrid cultures of guramalia and other balu types.
- (ii) studying the progenies from the crosses effected during 1956-57 in their various stages.
- II. (i) crossing second crop strains MTU-2, MTU-15 and MTU-20 with (a) chinese types 2129 and 1993;
 (b) chinese types No. 2,47,62 and 63
 (c) hybrid cultures 6517 & 6522 and
 (d) balu types.
- (ii) studying the progenies effected during 1956-57 and making selections.

Multiplication and Distribution of Improved seeds.

With a view to step up agricultural production during the Second Five Year Plan period, the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission recommended to the State Governments a scheme for the establishment of a seed farm and the construction of a seed store in each of the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks in the country. The average size of a seed farm will be 25 acres of which 5 to 10 acres will be dry land and the rest wet land. Only food crops, viz., Paddy, Millets, Pulses etc., and other crops like green manures are proposed to be included in this scheme. Commercial crops like sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and tobacco are excluded as they are dealt with under separate schemes.

One important feature proposed for this scheme is that gradually secondary seed farms will be eliminated in view of the fact, that ryots usually prefer seed produced on Government farms to that produced on ryots' fields. The foundation seed that is produced in the Agricultural

Research Stations of the Department will be supplied to the 25 acre seed farms in the Development Blocks. These seed farms will be useful in producing the nucleus seed on a large scale for distribution in the Second Year to registered growers for maintaining primary seed farms. These registered growers will produce pure seed on their holdings under strict departmental supervision. About 50 per cent of the production from these registered growers will be procured and stocked in the various seed stores for distribution to the cultivators. The need for secondary seed farms will thus be eliminated and the entire cultivated area in the block is expected to be covered with pure seed in the course of 3 to 4 years. During the current year, it is proposed to establish 71 seed farms and construct 71 stores in the State. Of these, 3 seed farms and 3 seed stores will be located in Koyyelagudem, Bhimadole and Chintalapudi blocks of this district. During 1957-58, it is also proposed to distribute 1,176 tons of paddy seeds, 23 tons of millets and 18 tons of pulses seeds in the district.

Production and Distribution of Town Compost.

By the application of a ton of compost, an additional yield of 1/40 ton of food grains is expected. It is, therefore, proposed to accelerate the production and distribution of compost in municipalities and major panchayats during the Second Plan period by collecting sweepings and converting them into compost by using night soil collection as starter. During the year 1957-58, a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made for the production and distribution of 11,12,000 tons of compost in the Andhra region with the assistance of a Compost Development Officer and necessary office staff. Of this, 7,160 tons of compost will be produced and distributed in this district to benefit 1,432 acres of land. An additional production of 179 tons of food grains is expected.

Purchase and Distribution of tractors on hire-purchase system.

In view of the growing popularity of the scheme of distribution of tractors on hire-purchase system, it is proposed to purchase and distribute in Andhra region 75 tractors during 1957-58 under the hire-purchase system to encourage private cultivators who can afford to purchase them. Of these, 10 tractors will be distributed to the ryots in Tungabhadra Project area and 6 tractors will be distributed to the cultivators in this district. Each tractor is expected to benefit an area of 400 acres and the additional production is estimated at $\frac{1}{4}$ ton per acre.

Supply of improved agricultural implements and bee-hives.

The object of the scheme is to make available improved implements and bee-hives to agriculturists on an extensive scale. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to purchase and distribute 18,850 improved agricultural implements at the rate of Rs. 5/- each and 1106 bee-hives at the rate of Rs. 10/- each to the agriculturists in Andhra region. The scheme is a self-financing one as the entire cost will be recovered from the ryots. The implements and bee-hives proposed for distribution under this scheme will be available to the agriculturists of this district also.

Control of Pests and Diseases of crops.

The object of the scheme is to equip the agricultural Demonstrators with sufficient number of hand operated sprayers and dusters and the Agricultural Depots with power operated sprayers for carrying out effective remedial measures on a large scale to control pests and diseases of crops. Under this scheme, the equipment can be hired out to ryots who are willing to carry out the remedial measures themselves.

During the first year of the Plan 1956-57, sanction was accorded for the purchase of 30 power operated spra-

yers, 100 hand operated sprayers and 100 hand operated dusters at a cost of Rs. 0.87 lakh and chemicals worth Rs. 0.40 lakhs to supplement the equipment already available with the department. It has been found that the equipment now available is insufficient to meet the demand as considerable areas in this State are under fruits and vegetables and commercial crops like sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, chillies and groundnut etc., which are open to attack from a variety of pests and diseases necessitating the adoption of remedial measures. Experience has disclosed that the greatest impediment to the development of plant protection work is lack of adequate spraying and dusting equipment. As this equipment is too costly for an average agriculturist to purchase, he will have to be aided by the supply of the necessary equipment by the department. The need to augment the equipment with the department was, therefore, imperative and a sum of Rs. 3.95 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for 1957-58 for this scheme. But in view of the present financial stringency, it is proposed to purchase only 30 power sprayers, 100 hand operated sprayers and 100 hand operated dusters at a cost of Rs 0.87 lakh and chemicals worth of Rs. 0.40 lakh. As the cost of the chemicals will be recovered from the ryots, the net cost of the scheme for 1957-58 will be only Rs 0.87 lakh. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the ryots of this district also.

Sugarcane Development in Andhra.

Sugarcane development has been in progress during the past 6 years in selected taluks of the State and an appreciable progress in cane yield could be achieved in these cane development areas. But still there is considerable scope for improvement in quality and tonnage of the sugarcane crop by intensifying development work in these and other cane growing taluks of the State. It was, therefore,

proposed to improve the cane yield and juice quality by intensive development work in important cane growing taluks of the State. The ultimate object is to double the production of cane in the next 15 years and to increase the production by the end of the present Second Five Year Plan by 33½% over the existing production. The per acre yield of cane will be increased in the old development areas by 10% over the estimated yield of 1955-56 and the new development areas by 20%. Additional production of cane will also be achieved by bringing the new areas under cane wherever possible. The programme of work is given below :—

Technical Programme for Zonal Centres.

- (i) Varieties found promising at the main Research Station will be tried simultaneously at the Zonal Centres to find out their suitability in the different tracts of the State ;
- (ii) Nucleus seed of improved varieties will be multiplied at the Zonal farms for supply to the cultivators ;
- (iii) Manurial trials will be conducted to fix up the manurial schedule to the tract ;
- (iv) Application of correct amounts of fertilisers will be demonstrated in selected zones ;
- (v) Control methods against pests and diseases will be demonstrated providing insecticides at subsidised costs ;
- (vi) Training of technical personnel.

Technical Programme for Development Centres.

- (i) Supply of disease free seed of improved varieties by multiplication of the disease free seed material and distributing to cane growers at subsidised rates ;

- (ii) Establishment of seed nurseries in the factory reserved areas to supply sound seed material to the grower ;
- (iii) Laying down demonstration plots which recommended doses of fertilisers.
- (iv) Plant protection measures will be demonstrated on large scale on the Zonal Centres as well as in reserved areas by laying down demonstration plots ;
- (v) Composting will be encouraged by granting a subsidy for the compost made ;
- (vi) Crop competitions to put up cane yields and award of prizes to the growers recording maximum cane yields.

A sum of Rs. 2.59 lakhs has been provided for the year 1957- 58 for implementing the above programme in Andhra region. This is one of the districts to be benefited under this scheme. .

Tobacco Extension Service

The object of the scheme is to assist the ryots in securing production of a higher percentage of superior grades of tobacco by imparting to them practical knowledge by ocular and other effective demonstrations on the scientific methods of tobacco cultivation, curing, handling etc. During 1956-57, sanction was accorded for the organisation of Tobacco Extension Service in the important Virginia Tobacco growing districts of Krishna, East Godavari and West Godavari. The extension staff consists of 1 Assistant Tobacco Extension Officer, 15 Field Assistants, 1 Head Clerk, 1 L. D. Clerk, 1 Typist, 45 Maistries, 3 Peons and 1 Jeep Driver. It is proposed to continue the staff during the current year at a cost of Rs. 0.82 lakh.

Banana Research Station in West Godavari District.

The area under Banana is increasing extensively even in the Rayalaseema districts besides the existing areas of about 20,000 acres which is mostly in circars. With assured water supply there is scope for the development of area under Banana. There is also possibility of growing rainfed bananas like Sirumalai in the agency areas. Thus the Andhra State possesses immense potentialities for the very extensive cultivation of Bananas. In order to plan ahead for the development of the area on scientific and remunerative basis it is proposed to establish a Banana Research Station in West Godavari District. The Station will evolve new varieties to suit local conditions and also evolve the best cultural practices and manurial doses to the crop. A provision of Rs. 0.19 lakh has been made for this scheme during the year 1957-58.

Protection of Sugarcane crops against pests and diseases.

Pests and diseases are known to take a heavy toll of crop yields. Early shoot borer and smut are the most important among sugarcane pests and diseases respectively in the State and provision has to be made for the prompt and timely control of these two. It is, therefore, proposed to equip each Zonal centre with two power sprayers and dusters to facilitate adoption of timely control measures. It is also proposed to demonstrate the efficacy of the insecticidal or fungicidal at a cost of Rs. 1,000/- for each centre. This work will be carried on in Tanuku development centre of this district.

Provision of disease free seed for Sugarcane Crop.

Among the factors that influence cane yields ultimately the nature of the seed material is an important one.

Diseased seed material results in a crop of poor tonnage and quality. Due to various reasons the popular variety of Co. 419 has been recording progressively deteriorated yields in certain areas. It is, therefore, proposed to replace such areas wholesale with disease free seed material. It is programmed to grow half an acre of cane in the zonal centre at Tanuku for multiplication of seed material to cover an area of 2,000 acres in the zone.

Sinking of filter point tube-wells.

Under this scheme, loans will be granted upto a maximum of Rs 2,500 – for each individual to enable him to purchase the necessary pumping machinery. The conditions for granting loans are almost identical with those under the scheme of supplying oil engines and electric motor under hire-purchase system. The loan will be recovered from the ryots in 5 equal instalments with interest to be fixed by Government from time to time. During 1957-58, it is proposed to sink 30 filter point tube-wells in the district which would benefit an area of 300 acres resulting in 150 tons of additional production.

Distribution of oil engines and electric Motors under hire-purchase system.

Under this scheme, oil engines and electric motor pumpsets are supplied to agriculturists on the hire-purchase system for lifting water for irrigation purposes, the amount involved being subject to a maximum of Rs. 2000/- in the case of an electric motor pumpset and Rs. 4,000/- in the case of an oil engine pumpset. The cost of the machinery together with interest at 4% and centage charges at 3% will be recovered in 5 to 7 equal instalments. During 1957-58, it is proposed to distribute in the district, 10 oil engine pumpsets and 15 electric motors under hire-purchase system. The additional acreage expected to be

benefited is 8 acres per oil engine and 5 acres per electric motor. Additional production to the tune of 78 tons is expected under this scheme in this district.

Tube Well Scheme.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to sink 25 exploratory tube wells in Krishna and Godavari deltas of Andhra region under the T. C. M. Programme with the assistance of the Government of India. The Government of India will take up the work, complete it and hand it over to the State Government. The cost of successfully completed tube wells will generally include the cost of all materials permanently instituted in the Bore plus the expenditure on labour and other miscellaneous items distributed pro-rata according to the length of the bore that has been installed with tubes. The State Government will be required to pay the full normal costs of such tube wells as are able to give a maximum discharge of 20,000 gallons per hour at 20 ft. depression and this amount will be treated as a loan to the State Government repayable to the Government of India on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the latter. If the discharge of any well turns out to be less than 20,000 gallons per hour at 20 ft. depression, the State Government may still be able to use it for irrigation and other purposes. In such cases, the cost will be determined by the Government of India in consultation with the State Government. If, however, the State Government is unable to accept such wells, the wells will be abandoned and the cost thereof will be borne by the Central Government. The actual selection will be made by a site selection committee consisting of technical experts of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Geological Survey of India, the T. C. M. and the *Consulting Engineer, Andhra. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to sink 25 tube wells in the

State at a total cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. This is one of the districts selected for sinking some of the tube wells.

Sinking of Artesian Tube Wells.

Under this scheme, loans will be granted for the sinking of Artesian wells in East and West Godavari districts with the hand-boring sets and power drills. During 1957-58, it is proposed to sink 34 artesian wells in these two districts. Each well is expected to cover an area of 20 acres resulting the additional production at $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre. The loan granted will be recovered from the beneficiaries in equal instalments.

Improvements of Local Manurial Resources.

The object of the scheme is to raise the present level of manure production in villages by conserving all the locally available resources and converting them into compost by improved methods. At present, this kind of manure production is estimated at one ton per adult cattle. With better attention, it is hoped that it can be stepped up to two tons per adult cattle and the quality of the manure improved by raising the nitrogen content from 0.5% to 1%. In the context of the several fertiliser schemes proposed to be implemented during the Second Five Year Plan, it is felt, that unless the fertilisers used are judiciously supplemented by organic manures like compost, the texture of the soil is bound to deteriorate. It is, therefore, programmed to make better use of the local manurial sources with a view to build up soil fertility. During 1957-58, it is proposed to implement the scheme in three blocks of this district. One special Agricultural Demonstrator designated as Compost Inspector and one Fieldman will be appointed for the implementation of the scheme. The Compost Inspector and Fieldmen who are to be posted for working in the scheme will be given training for a

fortnight in the preparation of compost manure, its storage and utilisation. After completing their training, these Compost Inspectors and Fieldmen will in turn give necessary training to the farmers who will be selected at the rate of one per village from the selected blocks.

Distribution of Agricultural Implements,

During 1957-58, it is proposed to purchase and distribute improved agricultural implements to the small agriculturists in Andhra area under the hire-purchase system as in the case of oil engines and electric motor pump-sets. The object is to make the improved agricultural implements available under the hire-purchase system to the needy agriculturists of the low income group ;who constitute a major section of the ryots who cannot otherwise purchase them on outright cash payment basis. All the terms and conditions under the hire-purchase system of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets except the levying of 3% centage charge will be applicable to this scheme also. A maximum loan of Rs. 800/- will be advanced in the shape of implements to each ryot on personal security at an interest on 4% per annum and it will be recovered in 4 equal instalments. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided under this scheme during the year 1957-58. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the ryots of this district also.

MINOR IRRIGATION

G. & V. Channel Lock at Somaraju Illandaparru.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct a lock and regulator at 24/o of the G. & V. canal at Somaraju Illandaparru for maintaining high levels for commanding an area of 681 acres of dry lands in West Godavari District. An amount of Rs 1.0 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during 1957-58.

New schemes including Tank Schemes

An amount of Rs 17.06 lakhs has been provided during the current year to take up new minor irrigation schemes and to restore certain tanks in Andhra area. 3 Minor Irrigation schemes and 13 tank schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1957-58 in West Godavari District.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Land Reclamation and Mechanical Cultivation with Tractors and Bulldozers.

To accelerate extensive cultivation, tractors and bulldozers have been coming into greater use. In view of the large river valley and other irrigation projects undertaken, the demand for these machines is increasing particularly from regions where dry and garden cultivation predominate. The use of tractors has distinct advantages in certain operations such as :

- (a) reclamation of waste or weed infected lands ;
- (b) cultivation of lands in sparsely populated areas where there is a shortage of labour ;
- (c) drainage and soil conservation operations such as contour-bunding, terracing, ridging etc.

According to some estimates, there is a saving of three-eighths to half in expenditure for earth works by the use of these machines. The bulldozers which are now available for hire to needy ryots by the Department are quite inadequate to meet the ever increasing demand. Further, most of the bulldozers available have run out of their complete life and as such they will have to be replaced immediately. It was, therefore, proposed to acquire 44 new bulldozers during the Second Plan Period. During 1957-58, it is proposed to purchase 13 bulldozers which will be available for use of the ryots in this district also.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Key Village Scheme.

It is mainly through the key village scheme that the programme of livestock improvement is being pursued by the State Government. This scheme provides for concentrated work in selected areas. It envisages castration of scrub bulls, breeding operation controlled by artificial insemination centres, rearing of calves on subsidised basis, development of fodder resources and the marketing of dairy products organised on co-operative lines. Each key village centre will have 6 sub-centres. In these areas the breeding will be strictly controlled and confined to three or four superior bulls specially marked out and maintained by the farmers for the purpose. The unapproved bulls will be removed or castrated. Other essential features of cattle development (viz.) maintenance of records of pedigrees, of milk production, feeding and disease control will receive full attention at every centre. During 1957-58, it is proposed to start 6 key village centres in Andhra area out of which one will be in this District.

Free Distribution of Male Breeding Stock.

Under this scheme, it is proposed during 1957-58 to distribute, free of cost 3 breeding bulls both white and buffalow bulls to poor ryots and Panchayat Boards who cannot afford to purchase them and who have some interest in livestock improvement in rural areas in this District. The custodians will have to maintain these bulls as per the instructions of the Department for a period of 3 years or till 180 services are effected whichever is longer after which the bull becomes the property of the custodian. After the stipulated period, the bull will also be eligible for the premium scheme under which Rs 220/- per annum will be paid to the custodian for effecting a minimum of

60 services. The custodians of these bulls can charge a service fee of Rs 1 8/- per each service. The cost of each bull is Rs 1000/-.

Supply of White Breeding Bulls, Buffalow Breeding Bulls, Male and Female goats, Boars and sows, Dairy cows and She-buffaloes and Rams & Ewes.

With a view to upgrading the local stock, it is proposed to distribute white and buffalo breeding bulls, dairy cows and she-buffaloes, male and female goats, boars and sows and rams and ewes at subsidised rates to the ryots. The number of animals proposed to be distributed during the year 1957-58 is given below:—

1. White Breeding Bulls.	5
2. Buffalo Breeding Bulls.	5
3. Male goats.	3
4. Female goats.	12
5. Dairy cows.	3
6. She buffaloes.	3
7. Boars.	2
8. Sows.	1
9. Rams.	4
10. Ewes.	17

Opening of Touring Billets, Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Dispensaries.

During the year 1956-57, Government sanctioned the opening of one touring billet and one Minor Veterinary Dispensary. In the current year, it is proposed to open 5 more touring billets, 2 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 4 Veterinary Dispensaries in the Andhra region to provide better veterinary aid to the cattle in rural areas. Of these, one minor Veterinary Dispensary will be opened in this district.

Poultry Development.

The Government of India have sponsored a 'pilot Project Poultry Development Scheme.' Under this scheme, it is proposed to start 8 poultry extension centres during 1957-58 in Andhra area out of which one will be started in this District. The extension centre will comprise a demonstration unit with a development block attached to it. It is proposed to provide training to private poultry breeders in modern methods of poultry rearing in each of these demonstration units. A defertilisation unit will also be attached to each extension centre for processing village eggs in order to prolong their keeping qualities, especially during the summer months.

Supply of Exotic cocks, Hens and Eggs.

There is considerable room for the development of poultry as a subsidiary industry in every village provided improved stocks are made available in adequate numbers. It is therefore proposed to distribute in villages 462 exotic cocks, 462 hens and 4000 eggs, during the year 1957-58 in the Andhra region out of which 42 exotic cocks, 42 hens and 365 eggs are proposed to be distributed in this District. Day old chicks will be obtained for this purpose, reared for 4 months and then distributed to the villagers.

District and State Cattle Shows.

Out of Rs 2.0 lakhs provided for this scheme for the Second Plan period, it is proposed to spend Rs 0.30 lakh during 1957-58 for conducting one State Cattle Show and 11 District Cattle Shows at the rate of one in each District in Andhra area besides 38 one day cattle shows to create enthusiasm among cattle breeders and to educate the masses in scientific breeding, feeding and management and for better improvement of livestock.

Supply of Poultry Equipment

Under this scheme, it is proposed to distribute two sets of poultry equipment in this district consisting of a poultry house, a chicken coop, an incubator, wire netting for the pen, 2 portable chick runs, trap nest boxes and a brooder costing in all Rs 1,250/-. An amount of only Rs 625/- will be collected from the beneficiaries.

Supply of Dairy Female Stock.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to distribute 3 cows to the deserving villagers in this District at subsidised rates with a view to improve the quality of stock. Each cow will cost Rs 1000/-.

Supply of Poultry

It is proposed to distribute under this scheme 100 exotic birds to the villagers in this District at subsidised rates. Each bird will cost Rs 10/-.

Supply of Sheep and Goats.

The scheme aims at distribution of 8 sheep on subsidy basis in this District.

Pilot scheme for eradication of Rinderpest.

The scheme was started during the first Five Year Plan period in the districts south of river Krishna where the entire population was to be protected against Rinderpest. The work was completed in these districts by the end of March, 1957. It is therefore proposed to shift this work to 5 districts (i.e.) Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna during the current year.

F O R E S T S

Forest Regeneration

This scheme was implemented to raise regeneration plots in the Panchayat and Estate Forests taken over

by the Department with a view to improve their productive capacity. Denuded open areas in the departmental forests are also taken up for regeneration under this scheme. During 1956-57, regeneration plots were raised over an area of 1616 acres. The provision made during 1957-58 under this scheme is Rs 1.09 lakhs out of which an amount of 0.06 lakh has been allotted to West Godavari District for raising 2 plots of 100 acres each in Ungutur Block I. R. F. and Bapirajugudem Estate Forest and maintenance of old plots.

FISHERIES

Intensive seed Collection and Distribution

Under this scheme, it is proposed to collect fish seed especially the quick growing type, and stock them in inland waters of the State intensively for increasing food production. The seed so collected will also be pooled together in nurseries to be dug and transported to the centres of demand by road and rail. It was proposed to appoint special staff to intensify the seed collection work during 1956-57 besides the purchase of vans for transporting the fish seed thus collected to the centres of demand and 50 lakhs of fingerlings were expected to be collect and distributed. But the scheme could not be implemented in full as the season for seed collection was over by the time it was sanctioned. It is therefore proposed to implement the scheme in all its aspects during 1957-58 at an estimated cost of Rs 4.0 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs 0.54 lakh has been allotted to West Godavari district. 9 lakhs of seed will be collected and distributed in this district during the current year.

Salt Subsidy Scheme

The scheme aims at supplying salt at subsidised rates to fishermen for curing the surplus catches in the Govern-

ment fish curing yards under hygienic conditions. The salted fish has been specially catering to the needs of the people in the interior and agency tracts where fresh fish is not available. During fishing seasons, there is generally a glut and the excess supply over demand has to be preserved so as to save the fishermen from uneconomic returns for their catches. There are at present 9 fish curing yards in Andhra region where salt is supplied to fishermen at subsidised rates for curing fish under hygienic conditions. As they are insufficient to cater to the needs of fishermen, it is proposed to open 5 more yards during 1957-58 out of which one will be in West Godavari district. An amount of Rs 0.04 lakh has been allotted to this district for the supply of 1200 maunds of salt at subsidised rates and it is expected that 6000 maunds of fish will be saved from spoilage and cured under hygienic conditions. One Petty Yard Officer and one peon will be appointed for this yard.

Provision of quick transport facilities

Fish deteriorate quickly in a tropical State like that of ours. Considerable quantities of fish are getting spoiled for want of quick transport facilities to marketing centres after they are landed. Even for the few fishing villages which are connected by good roads and water ways, the available transport facilities are too slow to reach the market in time. It is therefore considered essential to provide specially designed quick transport vans and carrier boats for the purpose. During 1957-58, two vans will be purchased for West Godavari district to provide quick transport of fish from the landing places to the consuming centres. The vans will be given to co-operative societies where they exist or run departmentally at reasonable hire charges. Two van drivers and two cleaners will be appointed to run the vans. The scheme visualises not only saving of fish from spoilage due to

decomposition but also enable the fishermen to get a fair return for their catches by selling them in fresh condition. It is expected that 700 tons of fish will be saved from spoilage. A provision of Rs 0.51 lakh has been made during 1957-58 for this purpose.

CO-OPERATION

Pilot Scheme of Integrated Rural Credit

The integrated scheme of rural credit recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee is based on the following three fundamental principles:—

- (a) State partnership at different levels—Primary, district and State.
- (b) Co-ordination between credit and other economic activities, particularly marketing and processing; and
- (c) Provision of adequate trained and efficient personnel to manage co-operative Societies;

On the organisational and functional side, the integrated scheme of rural credit involves:—

- (i) Reorganisation of agricultural credit (short-term and medium-term) structure at the primary level by the establishment of larger sized primary credit societies;
- (ii) Reorganisation of Co-operative Central Banks at the district level;
- (iii) Reorganisation of the State Co-operative Bank;
- (iv) Strengthening the structure for long-term credit; and
- (v) Development of co-operative marketing, processing and other activities like storage and warehousing.

This integrated scheme of rural credit recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee was started during 1956-57 in selected areas on a pilot basis. Owing to certain restrictions on the availability of funds the entire programme as envisaged could not be implemented during 1956-57. Against a programme to construct 31 auxiliary and 6 main godowns and to instal 4 processing plants, 5 main godowns-two in Visakhapatnam district and -three in West Godavari district and 3 processing plants-one in Visakhapatnam district and two in Kurnool District have been left uncompleted. It is therefore proposed to complete these during 1957-58 towards which a provision of Rs 3.24 lakhs has been made.

Expansion of Rural Credit Societies

The scheme aims at reorganisation, strengthening and expansion of rural credit societies in the State on the lines recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey with the ultimate goal of ensuring that every rural family is represented on a co-operative society and that in 15 years, co-operatives should handle 50 percent of all rural credit business. The main objectives of the scheme are :

- (a) Increase in the coverage of villages and rural population to the extent of 86% and 45% respectively by the end of 1960-61;
- (b) Organisation of about 500 larger sized primary credit societies, covering wide but compact areas, with larger membership and business turn-over, State partnership and paid management;
- (c) Progressive increase in the issue of short term and medium term loans to agriculturists; and
- (d) Effective linking of credit with marketing.

This scheme was implemented during 1956-57 by strengthening the departmental staff at various levels and

for providing financial assistance to Central Co-operative Banks and the larger-sized societies towards maintenance of trained personnel for supervision and management etc. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the year 1957-58. The programme for the current year in this district includes the establishment of 16 larger-sized primary credit societies and 3 rural banks, besides the activation of the existing smaller societies. Wherever necessary, smaller-sized societies will also be organised. The objective is to cover, by the end of 1957-58, 570 villages and a rural population of 6.20 lakhs by these primary credit institutions. Consistent with the programmes for increased agricultural production, it is also proposed to step up short term and medium term production finance in the district to the extent of Rs 80.00 lakhs and Rs 15.00 lakhs respectively during the year.

In order to ensure effective supervision over co-operative societies in the context of the expansion programme envisaged, it is proposed to continue the employment of one Senior Inspector and one Junior Inspector in each of the two existing Deputy Registrar's circles at Eluru and Bhimavaram sanctioned during the year 1956-57. One Senior Inspector will also be employed to work as Secretary of the rural bank proposed to be started during 1957-58 in this district and the entire cost will be borne by the Government. The full cost of the managerial staff of all the larger-sized societies proposed to be established during the year will be subsidised by the Government besides 2/3rds cost of the staff of the 8 societies established during 1956-57.

Long Term Loans Through Land Mortgage Banks

Under this scheme, long-term loans repayable in 20 years will be issued through the primary land mortgage

banks for facilitating permanent improvements to land, provision of irrigation facilities, reclamation etc. With the various irrigation projects under execution, large tracts of land are steadily being brought under cultivation year after year. This large programme of land development and extensive and intensive farming need considerable long-term finance and the most suitable institutional arrangement for the provision of such finance would be through Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks. This scheme was implemented in 1956-57 and during the current year, long-term loans to the extent of Rs 12.70 lakhs will be issued in this district.

Education of Members and Office Bearers of Cooperative Societies

This is a new scheme which envisages the training of members of rural credit societies for 2 or 3 days, panchayatdars for about one week and presidents and secretaries and paid employees of societies for 5 to 6 weeks in the principles and practice of co-operation, management of institutions, maintenance of accounts etc.

During 1957-58, the scheme is proposed to be implemented all over the State. Staff comprising of one cooperative Sub-Registrar and one Senior Inspector for each of the 23 Deputy Registrar's circles and one Deputy Registrar for State Co-operative Union has been provided for. It is proposed to impart training to 300 members, office bearers and paid employees of Co-operative Societies in the district during the year.

Research, Survey and Statistics

The scheme aims at organising a separate wing in the co-operative department to study the benefits derived by public or drawbacks experienced in connection with the implementation of several schemes through the Co-opera-

tive Department, to formulate policies and to devise remedial measures to overcome the drawbacks, if any. This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented during the year 1957-58, by the appointment of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar, one Senior Inspector, one Junior Inspector, one Typist and two Peons at the Headquarters for direction control and reviewing the work of field staff etc., and one Senior Inspector each in the 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh for conducting surveys, collecting statistics etc.

State Co-operative Development Fund

In pursuance of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, it is proposed to institute a "State Co-operative Development Fund" complementary to the "National Co-operative Development Fund" to be constituted by the Government of India. The object of the fund is to provide financial assistance to co-operative societies engaged in activities for the promotion of agriculture and other ancillary activities such as marketing, processing etc. The erstwhile Government of Hyderabad have constituted this fund with an initial contribution of 2 lakhs. As this provision will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the enlarged State of Andhra Pradesh, it is proposed to enhance this provision by another one lakh during 1957-58. The financial assistance under this fund will be available to the Co-operative Societies of this district also.

Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund

On the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, it is proposed to institute a "State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund" complementary to the "National Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund, proposed to be constituted by the Government of India. The object of the fund is

to give relief to co-operative credit societies to meet losses incurred by them by writing off bad debts etc. The erstwhile Government of Hyderabad have created the fund with an initial contribution of Rs 1.50 lakhs. It is proposed to enhance the provision by another Rs 1.50 lakhs during 1957-58 to meet the requirements of the enlarged State of Andhra Pradesh. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the co-operative societies of this district also.

WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING

Development of Co-operative Marketing

The scheme which is, in essence, part of the integrated scheme of rural credit recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, aims at the development of agricultural marketing through co-operative societies on an enlarged scale by :—

- (i) The issue of loans against agricultural produce in an increasing measure;
- (ii) The construction of godowns and provision of warehousing facilities at all important mandi centres and in central villages;
- (iii) Assisting the marketing co-operatives to put up processing plants with the State assistance; and
- (iv) Providing financial help to societies to employ trained personnel to manage the affairs.

The scheme contemplates close co-ordination between the agricultural credit co-operatives on the one hand and marketing co-operatives on the other and imposes an obligation on the part of the members of credit co-operatives to market their surplus produce through the marketing society. It equally envisages collaboration between

marketing co-operatives and the State Warehousing Corporation proposed to be set up under the integrated scheme of rural credit.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to organise a State Marketing Society besides strengthening 40 marketing societies spread over all the eleven districts in Andhra region with State participation to an extent of Rs 4 lakhs at the rate of Rs 10,000 on an average per society. A sum of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed to be contributed towards the share capital of the district and apex marketing societies. The construction of 10 large sized godowns costing Rs 1.20 lakhs each by the marketing co-operatives and 20 auxilliary godowns costing Rs 30,000/- each by large sized primary credit societies will also be taken up during the year and 25% of the cost of these godowns will be borne by the societies themselves. Of these, two large-sized godowns and three auxiliary godowns will be constructed in West Godavari District. As an effective aid to Marketing, it is proposed to instal two Sugarcane Crushers at suitable Marketing Centres in this District by providing loan assistance to the Primary Marketing Societies.

Short-term marketing finance to the tune of Rs 50.00 lakhs will be made available to producers of this district to enable them to hold up their produce for better market.

State Warehousing Corporation

Several Committees and Commissions including the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, the Marketing Sub-Committee, the Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee, the Co-operative Planning Committee, the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee and finally All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee have all emphasised the need to promote warehousing in the country. In the absence of warehouse receipts which could serve as collateral for the promissory

notes of the borrowing banks, it has not been possible for the Reserve Bank to extend assistance to the Co-operative and Scheduled Banks under section 17 of the Reserve Bank Act for financing marketing operations. Warehousing will provide an important institutional link between the activities of credit and non-credit societies. The Government of India have therefore proposed to establish a Central Warehousing Corporation and complementary to it, the States are required to establish State Warehousing Corporations. These corporations will function under the direction of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. The Central Warehousing Corporation is expected to have a total capital of Rs 10 crores of which the Central Government through the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board may subscribe Rs 4 crores and the rest may be subscribed by the State Bank of India, Scheduled Banks, Co-operative Institutions, etc. The Central Warehousing Corporation is expected to set up large-sized Warehouses at about 100 important centres. Warehouse receipts will be treated as negotiable instruments on the security of which Banking Institutions can provide credit to those who deposit agricultural produce in warehouses. In order to set up a State Warehousing Corporation a token provision of Rs 100 was made during the year 1956-57, but the proposal could not be pushed through, due to the formation of Andhra Pradesh. It is proposed to bring the Corporation into existence during 1957-58 with an initial share capital of Rs 15 lakhs. Share Capital to an extent of Rs 7.50 lakhs will be subscribed by the Central Warehousing Corporation while the balance will be met by the State Government by obtaining a loan from the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. The corporation will undertake to promote warehousing facilities in this district also.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Community Development is a process designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community with its active participation and the fullest possible reliance upon the Community initiative. The movement under Community Development which was started in October, 1952 has come to stay as the best method of tackling the problem of rural welfare. The phenomenal success of the movement during the First Plan has made it a permanent feature of the country's economic development with special emphasis on rural development. By the end of March 1957, there were 7 blocks in the district comprising of 4 National Extension Service Blocks and 3 Community Development Blocks covering an area of 1376.20 Sq. miles and a population of 5,94,857 spread over 443 villages. During 1957-58, three more National Extension Service Blocks will be inaugurated thus making the total number of blocks in the District as ten.

Those blocks could assist the success of the Second Five Year Plan by educating the people about the plan and their responsibilities towards its success.

A map showing the blocks in the district as on 1-4-57 is appended.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Bandakathu Channel Remodelling

The scheme aims at remodelling the Bandakathu Channel system under the existing anicut across Byneru river at M. 23/2 of Polavaram-Ganapavaram-Buttayagudem road to ensure equitable supply to all the channels under the system and under seven Government and two Zamin tanks. The work has been completed and an ayacut of 3627 acres was already brought under irrigation during 1955-56 itself. The provision of Rs 0.20 lakh made during the current year is for certain adjustments.

P O W E R

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme

Under this scheme three generating units of 17,000 kw. capacity each have been commissioned and some preliminary work in respect of the installation of the 4th, 5th, and 6th generating sets was also done. During the current year, 1957-58, erection of the 4th, 5th and 6th units will be under progress. The 4th and 5th units are expected to be commissioned by about September, 1958 and December, 1958 respectively. The 6th unit is expected to be commissioned by about March, 1959. An amount of Rs 121.64 lakhs has been provided for the scheme during the current year of which Rs 3.00 lakhs will be the share of this District.

Rural Electrification

In 1956-57, 198 villages were electrified in Andhra region. It is proposed to electrify another 206 villages during the current year of which 13 will be in this District.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

Co-operative Sugar Factories

Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish 5 Co-operative Sugar Factories in Andhra area each with a

crushing capacity of 600 to 700 tons during the Second Plan period with a financial provision of Rs 60.77 lakhs. Of these, one will be established at Palacole in this District and a Co-operative Society for the purpose has already been registered during 1956-57. Free services of a Deputy Registrar have been given to this Society for attending to preliminary works such as collection of share capital, selection of site etc. The work of collection of the share capital is being pushed through. During the current year, an amount of Rs 24.36 lakhs has been provided under the scheme of which Rs 0.072 lakh will be utilised for this society towards the salary etc., of the Deputy Registrar.

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Production-cum-training Centres in Blacksmithy

A service centre was established in a rented building during 1956-57 at Eluru with a view to impart training to established blacksmiths in the repair and manufacture of improved agricultural implements, tools etc. This centre was designed to impart training to 12 established blacksmiths. During the year 1957-58, a batch of 12 candidates will be training at this centre for a period of 11 months and a stipend of Rs 30/- per month will be paid to each trainee. A permanent building will also be constructed for the location of the Centre.

Production-cum-training Centre in Carpentry

Under this scheme, a production-cum-training centre was established in a rented building at Eluru during 1956-57 to impart training to 12 trainees in the use of improved tools and in the manufacture of quality furniture on improved lines for a period of 11 months. During the current year, another batch of 12 trainees will be trained at this centre. Each trainee will be paid a stipend of Rs 30/- per month during the period of training. A permanent building will also be constructed for the location of the centre.

Production-cum-training centre for the Manufacture of footwear at Eluru

The object of this scheme is to start a model tannery with a leather manufacturing unit attached to it and to train artisans in the manufacture of improved leather. This will help interested industrialists to start new units employing the trainees after completion of their training. A site has been selected and land is being acquired. This scheme has been revised in consultation with the Leather Expert, Small Industries Service Institute at Madras and forwarded to Government of India. An amount of Rs 1.75 lakhs has been provided during the current year for the construction of buildings and purchase of machinery and 20 candidates are proposed to be trained during 1957-58.

Establishment of general purpose Engineering Workshops at Tadepalligudem

Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish a workshop at Tadepalligudem to undertake repairs of oil engines, pumps, automobiles and to manufacture or fabricate simple structural items, mechanical equipment and implements required by agriculturists and industrialists. The workshop will be run on commercial lines but is intended to be mainly of servicing nature. A site to locate the workshop has been selected and land acquisition work is being attended to. Orders have been placed for the purchase of machinery and equipment. An amount of Rs 67,000/- has been provided during the year 1957-58, towards the cost of machinery and equipment and for making preliminary arrangements to establish the workshop.

State Aid to Industries- Loans Under the State Aid to Industries Act.

Under the State Aid to Industries Act, it is proposed to grant loans to the tune of Rs 4 lakhs for the promotion

of small scale and cottage industries in the Andhra region. The loans will be sanctioned and disbursed at the State level. The industrialists of this district are also eligible for loans under this scheme.

Strengthening the Department of Industries and Commerce

To cope up with the increased work in connection with the development of small scale industries, it is proposed to strengthen Headquarters staff of the Director of Industries and Commerce and the District Executive staff at an estimated cost of Rs 1.18 lakhs during 1957-58. The executive staff of this district will also be strengthened for the effective implementation of the various schemes.

Cottage Industries-Loans to Village Artisans

With a view to assist the artisans engaged in the various cottage industries, it is proposed to disburse Rs 1.00 lakh during 1957-58 by way of loans in Andhra region. A sum of Rs 8,000 will be granted as loans to the artisans of this district during the current year.

Coir Production-cum-training Centre at Mogaltur

A production-cum-training centre was started at Mogaltur in West Godavari District to train candidates in the Production of quality coir from cocoanut husk. The centre will be continued during the current year also at a cost of Rs 10,000/- and 12 candidates will be trained, in the manufacture of coir yarn and all varieties of coir products.

Share Capital and working capital loans to Primary Societies

Under this scheme, it is proposed to advance loans to weavers to enable them to take shares in the Weavers' Societies and become members. During 1956-57, 5000

weavers were brought into the Co-operative fold with such assistance and 256.88 lakh yards of cloth was produced by the co-operatives. During the current year, 5000 weavers will be admitted into the co-operative societies and 276 lakh yards of cloth is expected to be produced. It is also proposed to grant loans towards working capital of societies. During 1957-58, an amount of Rs 0.90 lakh will be advanced as loans to 300 weavers of this district.

Expansion of marketing organisation of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Society

This scheme aims at strengthening the marketing organisation of the Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society. Due to the various measures proposed to be taken for the development of handloom industry, considerable increase in production of handloom cloth is expected and to market their cloth, effective and dependable marketing organisation is necessary. During the year 1956-57, 13 sales depots and emporia were opened, one mobile van was purchased and two Regional Marketing Officers were appointed. During the year 1957-58, another 13 depots and emporia are proposed to be opened. One mobile van will be acquired and one Regional Marketing Officer will be appointed. Of the 13 sales depots and emporia, one will be opened in this district.

Improvement of techniques

It is essential to increase the technical efficiency of the handloom industry to produce finer varieties of cloth with better and popular designs to compete with the mill industry and to cater to the changing tastes of the public. Towards this end, it is proposed to supply 180 standard reeds, 36 devices to regulate picks, 12 warping machines, 108 frame and pedal looms and 120 dobbies to the weavers of this district during the current year.

Rebate on sale of Handloom cloth

To stimulate the sale of handloom cloth, a rebate of 9 naye paise per rupee is allowed on the sale of handloom cloth by the depots of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and other agencies dealing exclusively in handloom cloth. This scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 1957-58 at a cost of Rs 15.00 lakhs. The rebate will be given on the sales effected in this District also.

Industrial Cooperatives

The main object of this scheme is to ensure that village industries consolidate their position, improve their technique and thereby increase total production. The scheme also makes a substantial contribution to the problem of unemployment among village artisans. A sum of Rs 2.75 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1957-58. The programme during the current year includes development of important village industries like tanning and leather industry, hand-pounding of rice, khadi, toy making, basket making etc., on co-operative lines. The benefits under this scheme will be available for this district also.

Palm Products Development

The scheme aims at the amelioration of ex-tappers by providing them with opportunities for alternative employment such as tapping of neera, manufacture of jaggery and other palm products. Under, this scheme training will be given to ex-tappers in refined methods of jaggery manufacture. It is also proposed to run production-cum training centres, and Neera Bhavans on commercial lines. During the year 1957-58, 9,000 licences for tapping are proposed to be issued and 3,340 tons of palm jaggery produced in the district besides distributing palm seeds.

ROADS

State Roads-Spill over works

During the current year, an amount of Rs 0.45 lakh has been provided for metalling the road from Devulapalli to Dubacherla.

State Roads-New Works

The following 4 works will be taken up during the current year in the West Godavari District for which an amount of Rs 3.19 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for 1957-58.

Sl. No	Name of the work	Provision during 1957-58 (Rs in lakhs)
1.	Formation of missing link of 1 mile long and metalling 9 miles of un-metalled portions in Koyyalagudem Pothavaram Road.	0.50
2.	Reconstruction of a bridge at M 59/3 of Pamarru-Palacole Road.	1.00
3.	Black topping G. N. T. Road from Gundugolonu to Kovvur.	1.20
4.	Black topping Koderu - Nallajerla Road from Maruteru to Peppara.	0.49
Total		3.19

Maintenance of roads taken over by Government

The District Boards were not able to maintain the District Board Roads to the required standard due to their weak financial position. It was therefore decided to take over a large number of major district roads under

the control of Government. During 1956-57, the Tanuku Attili Road (0/0 to 9/2) was ordered to be taken over by the Government and during the current year Bhimavaram-Peppara Road (0/0 to 10 5) is proposed to be taken over. Towards the maintenance of all these roads an amount of Rs 0.80 lakh has been provided in the current year's Plan.

Other Roads-Spill over works

Under this scheme, the District Board of West Godavari will be given a grant of Rs 0.6917 lakh for completion of the incomplete P. W. R. D. Works.

Roads in village Plans

During the current year, an amount of Rs 12.50 lakhs has been provided in the Plan, to be distributed as block grant to the districts for provision of new village and inter-village roads, construction of culverts, bridges etc. The selection of works would depend upon the availability of matching contribution from the beneficiaries consistent with the essential needs. Out of the provision of Rs 12.50 lakhs, an amount of Rs 0.815 lakh has been earmarked for West Godavari district.

State share of National Highways Diversion Scheme

The State Government have agreed to bear an expenditure of Rs 10 lakhs on account of the extra cost involved in the provision of full water-way for the bridge across the Gowthami and 1/8 of the cost of the scheme for the construction of the bridges across the Gowthami and and Vasista arms of the Godavari and diversion of Madras-Calcutta Road (National Highways No. 5). Towards this commitment of the State Government, an amount of Rs 5.12 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for 1957-58.

Other Roads New Works)

Under this scheme, grants will be given to the District Boards for taking up new works coming under P. W. R. D. Scheme, the District Boards and the beneficiaries contributing an equal amount. An amount of Rs 1.50 lakhs has been provided for Andhra area for this scheme during 1957-58, out of which an amount of Rs 0.25 lakhs has been allotted to this District for metalling road from Chinnaindra Kolanu to Pedaindra Kolanu.

E D U C A T I O N

Pre-Primary Education

During the year 1957-58, for the development of pre-primary education, it is proposed to open 4 Pre-Primary Schools and one training school for the Pre-Primary teachers at a cost of Rs. 0.442 lakh. Of these, one Pre-primary school will be opened in the Government Basic Training School, Pentapadu of West Godavari District at a cost of Rs 0.031 lakh and the Training School will also be located at Pentapadu at a cost of Rs 0.32 lakh.

Primary Education

Towards the development of Primary Education in Andhra area an amount of Rs 23.734 lakhs has been provided in the plan for 1957-58 of which Rs 2.913 lakhs has been earmarked for providing equipment to Elementary Schools (Rs 0.50 lakh) Junior Basic Schools (Rs 1.024 lakhs) and other Primary Schools (Rs 1.389 lakhs) in the various districts of Andhra area. Out of the balance provision of Rs 20.821 lakhs, Rs 1.664 lakhs will be utilised in this district for the following:—

Serial No.	Name of the Programme	Amount provided (Rs in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Continuance of 7 Primary Schools opened during 1956-57 and the additional staff employed	0.070
2.	Continuance of 4 (four) Middle Schools and 35 additional sections opened during 1956-57,	0.150
3.	Opening of 17 Junior Basic Schools and appointment of additional teachers.	0.510
4.	Opening of 5 Primary Schools and appointment of additional teachers.	0.210
5.	Opening of 17 additional sections	0.140
6.	Conversion of 50 Primary schools into Basic schools and supply of craft equipment.	0.125
7.	Conversion of 3 Higher Elementary schools into Middle Schools.	0.059
8.	Provision of buildings and Play grounds.	0.400
Total		<u>1.664</u>

Secondary Education

An amount of Rs 13.832 lakhs has been provided during the year 1957-58 for the development of Secondary Education in Andhra area of which a sum of Rs 2.55 lakhs

has been earmarked to provide buildings and Play-grounds (Rs 0.50 lakh) and furniture and equipment (Rs 2.05 lakhs) to the Secondary Schools in the State. Of the balance provision of Rs 11.282 lakhs Rs 2.426 lakhs will be utilised in this district for the following :

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Amount provided (Rs in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Continuance of one High School and 11 additional sections opened during 1956-57.	0.086
2.	Opening of 3 High Schools and 5 additional sections	0.070
3.	Conversion of 3 High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools	0.960
4.	Opening of a Post Basic School at Pentapadu.	1.310
Total		<hr/> 2.426 <hr/>

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION **Non-University**

The Plan for 1957-58 contains a provision of Rs 7.68 lakhs for the development of Technical and Vocational Education in the Andhra area of which an amount of Rs 0.51 lakh will be spent for conversion of Elementary Grade Training Sections into Secondary Grade Training Sections in the Non-Basic Training Schools (Rs 0.21 lakh) and to provide furniture and equipment to Basic Training Schools (Rs 0.30 lakh). Of the balance provision of Rs 7.17 lakhs, a sum of Rs 0.810 lakh will be spent in this district for the following:

(Rs in lakhs)

1. Construction of buildings for the Junior and Senior Basic Schools and Carpentry sheds at Pentapadu.	0.510
2. Provision of play grounds to the Basic Training Schools at Eluru and Gopannapalem.	0.300
Total	<hr/> 0.810 <hr/>

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

An amount of Rs 16.763 lakhs has been provided during the current year for the development of University education in the Andhra Area out of which a sum of Rs 1.763 lakhs will be utilised for introducing Pre-University and additional courses and for providing furniture and equipment in the Colleges (both Government and Private). Of this, some amount will be spent for the Colleges in this District.

Higher Professional and Technical Education

Under the scheme an amount of Rs 19.637 lakhs has been provided during 1957-58 for development of training and higher professional colleges in Andhra area out of which an amount of Rs 0.160 lakh will be utilised to provide facilities for citizenship training in the colleges situated in the various districts and Rs 1.285 lakhs for providing buildings for Government Post Graduate Basic Training College at Pentapadu.

Social Education

An amount of Rs 0.80 lakh has been provided for the development of Social Education in Andhra area during the current year, of which Rs 0.50 lakh will be

utilised as grant-in-aid to Private libraries and to improve Regional and District Libraries.

Miscellaneous

An amount of Rs 10.706 lakhs has been earmarked during the current year out of which Rs 8.576 lakhs will be utilised for the following schemes to be implemented in all the districts of Andhra area :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount provided (Rs in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Continuance of the N. C. C. and A. C. C. Units opened during 1956-57.	4.810
2.	Opening of new N.C.C. and A.C.C. Units.	0.910
3.	Conversion of 42 Junior Deputy Inspectors posts into Senior Deputy Inspectors.	0.140
4.	Provision of additional staff in the offices of the D. E. Os and the Inspectresses of Girls Schools	0.366
5.	Improvement of Scouting and Guiding.	1.800
6.	Conduct of Seminars and Refresher courses.	0.220
7.	Propagation of Hindi,	0.330
Total		<hr/> 8.576 <hr/>

MEDICAL

Training of Additional Compounders

This scheme envisages training of 99 compounders in the 11 training centres at the District Headquarters Hospitals, K. G. Hospital and Government Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Visakhapatnam to meet the requirements of Primary Health Centres and other Medical Institutions, for which a provision of Rs 0.24 lakh has been made. In West Godavari District 9 Compounders will be trained in the District Headquarters Hospital, Eluru.

Training of Additional Midwives.

To augment the supply of trained midwives required for the Primary Health Centres and other medical institutions, it was proposed to train 632 midwives in 4 batches of 158 each during the Second Plan period. The second batch of 158 candidates will be admitted during 1957-58. Of these some will be admitted for training in Government Headquarters Hospital at Eluru.

Training of Additional Nurses.

The shortage of nurses is very acute in the State. With the increase of medical facilities in the State during the Second Plan period, it is envisaged that at least 475 additional nurses would be required. It was therefore proposed to admit 95 pupil nurses every year in the four year course. The second batch of 95 candidates will be admitted for training during the year 1957-58. Of these some will be admitted for training in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Eluru.

Improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals.

During the First Five Year Plan, new buildings at an approximate cost of Rs 25.00 lakhs have been constructed

to house the new headquarters hospital, Eluru. The buildings were designed to accomodate 250 patients. The present bed strength of this hospital is 120 including accommodation for 50 T.B. patients. The daily average attendance of in-patients for the last 3 years has been 216 in 1954, 250 in 1955 and 400 and more in 1956. The number of out-patients attending the hospital has also correspondingly increased due to the availability of the services of the Honorary Surgeon and also the provision of X-ray facilities and other specialities. As Eluru is the District Headquarters and in view of its importance as a business and commercial centre, there has been much pressure from the public in the hospital. In view of this, it is proposed to increase the bed strength from 120 to 200 by the provision of additional equipment and additional staff.

Provincialisation of L.F. Institutions.

In pursuance of the policy of Government to provincialise all the L.F. Medical Institutions situated in the Taluk Headquarters with a view to improve medical facilities, 8 institutions were provincialised during 1956-57. During 1957-58, it is proposed to provincialise the L. F. Dispensary, Nidadavolu, West Godavari District.

T. B. Clinics.

During the year 1956-57, one T.B. Clinic was opened at Eluru and it will be continued during the year 1957-58.

Family Planning.

During the First Plan period, 5 family planning clinics were opened at K. G. Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Headquarters Hospital, Kakinada, Government General Hospitals, Guntur and Kurnool and Municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Kurnool. The rapid growth in the population of the country and the pressure exercised by

it on the limited resources of the country have brought to the forefront the urgency of the problem of Family Planning and population control. It is therefore proposed to open 4 more Family Planning Clinics during 1957-58. Of these one will be opened at the District Headquarters Hospital, Eluru.

Training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.

With a view to meet the shortage of Midwives required for Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in rural areas under the C. D. programme and to replace the Midwives ultimately, the Government of India initiated during the First Five Year Plan a scheme for training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives. This scheme was introduced during the First Plan period in the 3 Medical Institutions at Guntur, Visakhapatnam and Masulipatam. It is proposed to introduce the same in 3 more centres during 1957-58 and give training to 90 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives. One of the centres will be in Eluru.

Establishment of Primary Health Centres.

The scheme envisages the establishment of Primary Health Centres in National Extension Service Block areas to cater to the needs of rural population with the assistance of Government of India and UNICEF. The UNICEF will provide 1 jeep for each centre in addition to the drugs, diet etc., and the Government of India will bear the cost of construction of buildings at the rate of Rs 30,000/- for each centre. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to establish 20 Primary Health Centres for which an amount of Rs 9.12 lakhs has been provided. Of these one will be opened in the Gopalapuram Block of West Godavari District.

Upgrading of the Headquarter's Hospital for Internee Training.

According to the new regulations the M. B. B. S. students have to undergo 1 year interneeship in certain recognized medical institutions. The District Headquarters Hospitals at Eluru and Kakinada, K.G. Hospital, Visakhapatnam and Government General Hospital, Guntur, have been recognised as training centres for internees. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs has been provided to construct quarters for the internees at Eluru and Kakinada.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Expansion of Malaria Bureau.

Under this scheme, it is proposed, to open 2 National Malaria Control Units and 36 sub-units during 1957-58 in Andhra area. Of these, 3 sub-units will be located in West Godavari District at a cost of Rs 33,000/-

Health Propaganda & Publicity.

An amount of Rs 1.40 lakhs has been provided under this scheme during the current year to establish a Central Health Education Bureau in the Office of the D. P. H. to educate the masses on health measures and towards the cost of 12 jeeps and 2 Epidemic vans to be provided to the District Health Officers. Of this, an amount of Rs 52,000/- is allotted to West Godavari District towards the cost of one jeep.

B. C. G. Vaccination.

Under the B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign which was inaugurated in October, 1954 the Unit allotted to Circar Districts is at present working in East Godavari District, from 15-3-1957 and is likely to complete the work by the

end of December, 1957, after which it will work in West Godavari District for the remaining period of the year 1957-58. Towards this, an amount of Rs 24,360/- is allotted to West Godavari District during the current year.

Training of Dais.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to train 1800 dais during the second plan period with UNICEF assistance by way of teaching sets, bicycles and dais kits, the State Government contributing cash rewards at the rate of Rs 10/- for the dais for 6 months. The training will enable the country midwives (dais) practising traditionally midwifery to pursue their profession adopting aseptic methods in the conduct of labour, for the overall improvement of domiciliary Midwifery in rural areas. During the year 1957-58 it is proposed to train 120 dais in West Godavari District at Kannapuram and Bhimadole centres at a cost of Rs 20,000/-

National Filaria Control Programme.

Under this scheme, 2 survey units and 1 Filaria Control Unit were established in 1955. These 2 survey units functioned upto 30-9-1958 and the control unit is being continued. During current year, it is proposed to establish 4 additional control units besides continuing the existing unit in Andhra area. Of these, one will be established in West Godavari District at a cost of Rs 81,440/-

Urban Water Supply & Drainage Schemes.

An amount of Rs 6.803 lakhs has been provided during the year 1957-58 for the Eluru Drainage Scheme which is expected to be completed only in the third plan period.

HOUSING

Rural Housing

Improvement of housing conditions in rural areas is a task of enormous dimensions. It has to be viewed not as an isolated objective, but as a part of the larger scheme of rural reconstruction. Rural Housing Programme has therefore been given due importance in the Second Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs 7.13 lakhs has been provided for the construction of 170 houses in Andhra region. Under this scheme, long-term loans will be granted to members of Rural Housing Co-operatives for construction of dwelling houses. A beginning was made in the year 1956-57 to construct 25 houses towards which loans to the extent of Rs 0.75 lakhs were disbursed. During 1957-58, it is proposed to grant long-term loans to the extent of Rs 6.00 lakhs for the construction of 140 houses in the rural areas of Andhra region. Of this, a sum of Rs 40,000 will be disbursed in this district to construct 8 houses.

Urban Housing by Co-operative Societies.

The heavy shifts of population from rural areas on account of lack of adequate opportunities for employment in the villages and the growth of industries and business in towns with the attraction of relatively high wages besides increase in population has created an acute shortage in urban houses. To relieve this shortage, a scheme to build 1,120 houses in the urban areas of Andhra region has been drawn up and included in the Second Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, long-term loans will be issued to members of co-operative building societies for the construction of dwelling houses. During 1957-58, it is proposed to construct 30 houses in this district by granting loans to the extent of Rs 2.50 lakhs.

Urban Housing by Local Bodies

Under this scheme, it is proposed to grant loans to the Local Bodies in Andhra region to the extent of Rs 4.35 lakhs during the year 1957-58 for the construction of about 155 houses to their low paid employees. Of this, a sum of Rs 42,000 will be available to Eluru municipality in this district. The entire amount will be made available from Centre by way of loans.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND SCHEDULED CASTES.

Scholarships for Scheduled Castes.

Under this scheme, scholarships will be granted to students belonging to the scheduled castes studying in elementary, higher elementary and high schools. During the year 1957-58, 270 additional scholarships will be granted to poor and needy harijan students studying below matriculation stage in Andhra region for which a provision of Rs 0.40 lakh has been made. The scholarships will be available to the deserving harijan students of this district also.

Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes.

Government are maintaining separate hostels for the benefit of Harijans. There were 23 such hostels in the Andhra region at the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan. During 1957-58, a new Government Hostel for college students was started at Anantapur besides increasing the strength of the Harijan Boys Hostel at Visakhapatnam. As more and more harijans are seeking admission into the Government hostels, it is proposed during 1957-58, to open a new Government Hostel for girls at Ganapavaram in West Godavari District at a cost of Rs 12,000/-.

Construction of Hostel & School Buildings

A number of Social Welfare Schools and subsidised hostels in Andhra region are located at present in rented buildings. It is, therefore, proposed under this scheme to construct pucca buildings for Government schools and for private hostels run for the benefit of harijans at the rate of one building for social welfare school or hostel in each district during 1957-58 for which a sum of Rs 72,000 has been provided. Of this, a sum of Rs 5,000 has been allotted to this district.

Provision of Sanitary Amenities.

Generally, the localities in which the harijans live are insanitary. In order to create healthy surroundings in harijan cheries, it is necessary to provide sanitary amenities like wells, pathways, latrines, bath-rooms etc. An amount of Rs 1.47 lakhs has therefore been provided under this scheme for the construction of 70 wells during the year 1957-58. Of this, a sum of Rs 10,000 will be spent in this district to construct 5 wells.

Acquisition of House-sites.

During the First Five Year Plan, Government have provided about 41,900 houses sites free of cost to harijans and other eligible communities in Andhra region. In 1956-57 also, a sum of Rs 6.11 lakhs has been spent for the provision of house sites to harijans. During 1957-58, an amount of Rs 3.53 lakhs has been provided for this scheme to acquire house sites and grant them free of cost to harijans and other eligible communities of which an amount of Rs 32,000 has been allotted to this district.

Propaganda and Publicity.

The problem of untouchability can be tackled effectively by propaganda and publicity. For this purpose,

prizes will be awarded for best dramas and ballads on untouchability and subsidies will be given for performances and magazines. Suitable posters and pamphlets are also proposed to be printed and exhibited widely in rural areas where untouchability is still prevalent. Harijan day celebrations, intercaste dinners and melas will also be conducted. A sum of Rs 8,600 has been provided for the implementation of the scheme in this district during the current year.

*

Aid to Voluntary Agencies.

There are some voluntary organisations like Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Guild of Services, Red Cross etc., interested in the uplift of Harijans and in the eradication of untouchability. During 1957-58, it is proposed to grant a sum of Rs 67,000/- to Harijan Sevak Sangh (Andhra branch) and a sum of Rs 33,000/- to other voluntary organisations. The harijans of this district will also be benefitted by the activities of these voluntary organisations. Two Pracharaks have been appointed by the Harijan Sevak Sangh in West Godavari district under this scheme.

Housing Scheme for Harijans.

Harijans are so poor that even provision of house sites has not enabled them to construct houses of their own. It is therefore proposed under this scheme to provide financial assistance to harijans and backward classes families for the construction of houses on the sites acquired by Government and allotted to them or on vacant village sites available. The cost of construction of each house will be limited to Rs. 750/- of which the Government will give a subsidy of Rs 250/- and an interest free loan of Rs 250/- The loan is recoverable in 25 equal instalments of Rs 10/- each. The beneficiary should contribute

a sum of Rs 250/- by way of material and labour and construct the house according to the type design approved by the Collector of the district. 10% of the programmed houses will be reserved for backward classes with a view to provide an incentive for these communities to mix with the harijans. During 1957-58, a sum of Rs 25,000 has been provided for constructing 50 houses at Tallamudunurupadu village in this district.

Scholarships to Backward Classes.

Under this scheme, scholarships will be granted to deserving students belonging to backward classes. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs 1.25 lakhs has been provided for this scheme towards the grant of 2,500 additional scholarships to the students studying in the High Schools and 300 additional scholarships to the students studying in the Colleges in Andhra region. The scholarships will be available to the backward classes students of this district also.

Subsidised Hostels for Backward Classes.

Students belonging to backward classes studying in High Schools and Colleges are given boarding grants in subsidised hostels under this scheme. There are at present 19 such hostels in Andhra region. During 1957-58, it is proposed to sanction 27 additional boarding grants in this district involving an expenditure of Rs 4,050/-.

Midday Meals for Backward class children.

Children belonging to the Backward classes studying in Harijan Welfare Schools are not supplied with midday meals at present. In order to give these children the same facilities as harijans, it is proposed to give them midday meals. This will encourage backward class children to join the Harijan Welfare Schools which will help eradica-

tion of untouchability. During 1957-58, midday meals will be supplied to 1396 backward class pupils studying in Harijan Welfare Schools in Andhra region for which a provision of Rs 50,000/- has been made. The backward class pupils studying in the Harijan Welfare Schools of this district will also get the benefits under this scheme.

Education of Ex-criminal Tribes.

The children belonging to Ex-criminal Tribes do not attend schools as their parents are not able to suitably equip them. It is therefore proposed under this scheme to provide books, slates etc., for these children. A sum of Rs 400 has been provided for the implementation of this scheme in this district during the current year.

Housing the Ex-criminal Tribes.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to assist members of the ex-criminal tribes to build their own huts by supplying building materials worth Rs 100/-. It is also proposed to grant Rs 30/- per family if they want to repair their existing houses. During the current year, a sum of Rs 2,600 has been provided for the construction of 20 houses in addition to repairing an equal number of houses by ex-criminal tribes in this district.

Cottage Industries for Ex-criminal Tribes.

The object of this scheme is to give vocational aid to the members of ex-criminal tribes to carry on their profession. The aid will be by way of supply of implements and raw materials. During the year 1957-58, implements and raw materials worth Rs 1000 will be supplied to the people belonging to ex-criminal tribes in this district.

Public Health of Ex-criminal Tribes.

In order to create healthy surroundings in the localities where the ex-criminal tribes live, it is necessary to

provide sanitary amenities like wells, bath-rooms, latrines etc. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs 2,500 has been provided to construct one well and one bath-room in this district for the use of ex-criminal tribes.

Medical Aid to Ex-criminal Tribes.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to give discretionary grants to deserving sick members of ex-criminal tribes at the rate of Rs 40/- per individual so as to enable them to meet their medical and other expenses. During the current year, 2 individuals of this district will be given such grants.

Agriculture by Ex-criminal tribes.

In order to rehabilitate the ex-criminal tribes economically and settle them in agriculture, it is proposed to supply a pair of bulls costing Rs 300/- each to families who do not own bulls and who are interested in agriculture. It is also proposed to sink and repair irrigation wells. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to supply a pair of bulls costing Rs 300/- to one of the deserving families belonging to ex-criminal tribes in this district.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Opening of New Elementary Schools in the Agency Areas.

The existing facilities for the education of tribal children in the Agency areas of Andhra region are not sufficient to meet the requirements of those areas. In order to increase these facilities, it is proposed to open 15 new elementary schools during the current year in the agency areas of Andhra region. Of these, 4 schools will be opened at Konnarappadu, Koppila, Sivagiri and Pedakapugudem of West Godavari District. Two higher grade teachers and one sweeper will be appointed for each of

these schools. Besides the purchase of equipment and furniture required for these schools, 4 sheds will be constructed at a cost of Rs 2,000/- for each shed, to locate the schools.

Construction of Pucca Buildings for Schools in the Agency areas.

At present, there are no permanent buildings for schools in Agency areas of Andhra region. It is, therefore, proposed to construct pucca buildings during the Second Plan period in these areas. During 1957-58, pucca buildings will be constructed for 4 Elementary Schools at Pydipaka, Kondrukota, Koruturu and Ramannagudem of West Godavari District. A sum of Rs 0.36 lakh will be spent on the construction of these buildings at Rs 9,000/- for each building.

Supply of books, slates and clothing to tribal children studying in various educational institutions.

As tribal people are highly ignorant and miserably poor, they will be generally reluctant to send their children to schools. With a view to create an incentive for them to educate their children, it is proposed to supply books, clothing and slates to the tribal children studying in elementary and Higher Elementary Schools. During 1957-58, books clothing and slates worth Rs 14,800/- will be supplied in selected schools in the Agency areas of West Godavari district. In all 2,466 tribal pupils will be benefitted in the district with books worth Re 1/-, clothing worth Rs 4/- and slates worth Re 1/- per individual during the current year.

Opening of Pilot Demonstrated Farms.

Though there are large cultivable areas in agency tracts, tribal people are reluctant to take up agriculture

due to lack of training facilities and pilot demonstration farms. Separate schemes are implemented for training tribals in improved methods of agriculture. The trainees can stand benefited and put their knowledge into practical use, when pilot demonstration farms are run by the Government. It is, therefore, proposed to open a pilot demonstration farm at Buttayagudem in West Godavari District during the year 1957-58. At this pilot farm, improved seeds, grafts and fruit plants will be produced for distribution to hillmen. One Manager, two Maistries, one Fieldman and one Peon will be appointed to run the farm. One oil engine will be purchased and supplied for providing irrigation facilities at the farm.

Distribution of Livestock.

There is large scope to improve livestock in agency areas as plenty of pasture lands are available there. A scheme for the distribution of better breeds of livestock in the agency areas of Andhra region was in operation during the First Plan. To keep up the continuity of the improved of the livestock in these areas, it is proposed to distribute during 1957-58, 1 Breeding-bull, 1 female Breeding stock, and 40 cocks and hens at a total cost of Rs 2,500/- to tribals in West Godavari District.

Tanning Demonstration Units

This scheme aims at the development of tanning and leather goods industry in Agency areas of Andhra region by opening demonstration units at important centres for imparting training to tribesmen in the improved methods of tanning and manufacture of foot-wear. During the year 1957-58, one such demonstration unit will be opened in the agency area of West Godavari District to train 10 tribesmen. Stipends at Rs 15/- each per month will be paid to these trainees. One Demonstrator will be appointed at the centre for imparting training to tribesmen.

Formation of small village roads in the Agency villages and petty repairs to the existing roads

Formation of small village roads and repairs to the existing roads in the agency villages is as important as any other development programme aimed at the welfare of scheduled tribes. It is, therefore, proposed to spend an amount of Rs 2,000/- during the current year towards formation of small village roads and carrying out petty repairs to the existing roads in the agency villages of West Godavari District.

Improvements to Government Dispensary at Jeelugumilli in Polavaram Taluk

With a view to improve the Government Dispensary at Jeelugumilli, construction of buildings for the dispensary and quarters for the staff at a cost of Rs 1.00 lakh was sanctioned during 1956-57. As the provision for this scheme during 1956-57 was not sufficient, it is* proposed to continue the construction programme during the current year. It is also proposed to continue the Maternity Assistant and the Sweeper appointed during 1956-57.

Improvements to Government Hospital at Polavaram

Polavaram being a taluk headquarter is an important centre in the agency tracts of West Godavari District. As such, any improvements done to the Government Hospital at Polavaram will benefit a large population of tribals in the area. It is, therefore, proposed during the year 1957-58 to construct buildings to the Hospital at Polavaram at a cost of Rs 0.39 lakh.

Opening of a Mobile Medical Unit at Polavaram

One Mobile Medical Unit is proposed to be opened

at Polavaram at a cost of Rs 28,000/- during the year 1957-58.

Maternity and Child Health Centres for Tribals

To combat infant mortality, two Maternity and Child Health Centres were opened in Polavaram agency of West Godavari District. It is proposed to continue these two centres during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs 4,000/-.

Anti-malarial Operations

Tribesmen suffer from various diseases and the major diseases is Malaria. To carry out anti-malarial operations in agency areas, several schemes were drawn up and implemented. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to continue the following anti-malaria schemes in the agency areas of West Godavari District at a cost of Rs 55,200/-.

1. Extension of Anti-Malarial Schemes, Polavaram.
2. Extension of Anti-Malarial Operations in Agency areas.

Development of Fisheries and distribution of fingerlings to tribals

The scheme envisages the development of fisheries in Agency areas by training the tribals in pisciculture on scientific lines so that they may supplement their food with fish. There are several tanks in West Godavari Agency areas where pisciculture can be introduced. It is therefore proposed to distribute fingerlings to tribals in these areas at a cost of Rs 2,000/- during the year 1957-58.

Installation of Radio Sets in Agency areas

Radios are a powerful media of transmitting knowledge. Installation of community radio sets in Agency areas would go a long way in acquainting the tribal people

with the various activities of the Government and educate them. With this object in view, it is proposed to instal 27 radio sets in the Agency areas of Andhra region during the year 1957-58. Of these, 5 Radio sets will be installed in selected villages in the agency areas of West Godavari District during the current year.

Development of Kotaramachandrapuram Marketing Cooperative Society

A Cooperative Marketing Society was started at Kotaramachandrapuram in the Polavaram agency of the West Godavari District in March 1955 exclusively for the benefit of hill tribes. It is proposed to develop this marketing society during the Second Plan period by providing financial assistance towards the construction of sheds for sale depots, godowns and quarters for staff, purchase of a lorry and improvement of Reserve Fund. During the year 1957-58, a grant of Rs 0.035 lakh towards working capital, Rs 0.02 lakh towards establishment charges, Rs. 0.05 lakh towards construction of sheds and a sale depot and Rs 0.055 lakh for the construction of staff quarters will be provided to the society. The Society will issue produce loans to the extent of Rs 0.45 lakh besides turning out business to the extent Rs 0.60 lakh and Rs 1.20 lakhs in the purchase of forest produce and sale of domestic requirements respectively during the current year.

Digging of drinking water wells in the Agency Areas

For want of protected drinking water facilities, tribal people use water from streams and stagnated pools which is injurious to their health. In order to provide protected water supply, it is proposed to construct 30 wells during the year 1957-58 in the agency areas of Andhra region at

a total cost of Rs 1.24 lakhs. Of these, 5 wells will be constructed in West Godavari District. A sum of Rs 19,000/- will be spent in the district during the current year on these works.

Opening of Women Welfare Branches in Agency Areas

Tribal women bestow little or no care in maternity and child welfare. 6 women welfare centres were therefore opened during the first plan period to teach them healthy modes of living and clean habits besides making them learn domestic economy and gainful utilisation of leisure. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to open 3 more women welfare branches. Of these, one branch will be opened in West Godavari Agency during 1957-58. One Women Welfare Organiser, one Maternity Assistant, and one pen will be appointed to run this branch. Equipment and material worth Rs 5,200 - will also be supplied besides medicines at a cost of Rs 500/-.

Social assistance to sick, infirm etc.

This scheme envisages helping the sick and rehabilitating the infirm among the tribal women who cannot do physical labour. A sum of Rs 0.10 lakh has been provided for this purpose during the current year to benefit 50 tribal women. 12 tribal women of West Godavari District will be benefited under this scheme in 1957-58.

WOMEN WELFARE

Improvement of Existing Branches

To facilitate speedy implementation of the various activities conducted in the branches of the department

and to intensify and to make it more purposeful, the branches will be equipped with craft equipment, audio-visual aids, gardening implements etc., for which a provision of Rs 0.27 lakh has been made during 1957-58 for the entire Andhra area.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Extension Projects

By April 1957, 3 Welfare Extension Projects were established in West Godavari District, and these will be continued during the current year also.

Social and Moral Hygiene

Certain social evils are products of inherent maladjustments in the social order and their complete eradication needs basic social adjustments. Problems relating to social order and moral hygiene and the provision of 'After Care' services were studied by the advisory committees set up by the Central Social Welfare Board and programmes have been drawn up for establishing a large number of houses and shelters in the States. During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to open 20 District Shelters in Andhra Pradesh out of which one will be in this District at Eluru for girls. District Shelters are intended for persons requiring after care and for housing them for a temporary period pending their transfer to one of the State Homes. In each District Shelter there will be 25 inmates.

MUNICIPAL ROADS AND DEVELOPMENT WORKS

During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs 9.56 lakhs has been earmarked for provision of loans to Municipalities and Panchayats in Andhra region to improve their

resources. Out of this, an amount of Rs 1.00 lakh has been allotted to West Godavari District to assist the local bodies as detailed below :

Name of the Local Body	Name of the work	Loan amount (Rs in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Eluru Municipality	Improvement to bus and Lorry stands	0.75
Bhimavaram Municipality	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	0.25

BROADCASTING

Installation and maintenance of Community Radio Sets

During the Second Plan period, it was proposed to instal 5000 Community Radio sets in the Andhra region of which 500 were installed in 1956-57. Each set costs Rs 300/- of which the Centre pays Rs 125/- and the rest is met by the local bodies concerned. The latter should also pay the maintenance charges at Rs 120/- per set per year. The State Government however bears the balance cost of maintenance (i. e.) Rs 100/- per set per year. During the current year, it is proposed to install and maintain 1000 Community Radio set in Andhra region out of which 95 sets (76 dry and 19 main) are proposed to be installed in West Godavari District.

PUBLICITY

During the current year, an Information Centre at the District Headquarters is proposed to be opened besides continuing the Publicity Assistants appointed during the year 1956-57.

Posts and Telegraphs

During 1957-58, it is proposed to open 15 Post Offices in West Godavari District. Telegraph facilities will be

extended to Kamavarapukota, Asokanagar and Penu-mantra. It is also proposed to open 7 Public Call Offices at Relangi, Khandavalli, Dendulur, Siddantam, Kaikaram, Bhimadole and Chebrolu and 8 Telephone Exchanges at Gandugolanu, Achanta, Mogalturu, Attili, Ganapavaram, Pulla, Veeravasaram and Kovvur.

Railways

The following is the works programme of Railways in West Godavari District 1957-58.

Sl. No.	Description of work	Cost (Rs in lakhs)
	(1)	(2)
		(3)
1.	Providing covering over platform in front of Station Building, and provision of a Platform shelter at Kaikaram.	0.53
2.	Signalling works at Vatlur, Ellore, Dendulur, Bhimadole, Pulla, Chebrole, Badampudi, Tadepalligudem, Nawabpalem, Chagallu, Pasivedala, and Kovvur and provision of one interlocking level-crossing at M. 301/17-18 between Vatlur and Ellore.	*14.69
3.	Resleepering 2.65 miles between Bez-wada and Waltair section.	2.36
4.	Relaying the existing 75 Lbs. N. S. Rails with 75 Lbs. 'R' Rails on new wooden sleepers for 5 miles from M. 373/18-19 to M. 378/19-19, in Nidadavolu and Narasapur Branch.	11.33

* This includes the cost of signalling works at 6 other places in East Godavari and Krishna Districts.

**List of Members of The District
Planning and Development Committee - West
Godavari District**

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Collector | — | Chairman |
| 2. Non-official | — | Vice-chairman |
| 3. Ex-officio Secretary | — | District Planning Officer |

Members

1. Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division, Nidadavolu.
2. Executive Engineer, Godavari Special Division Eluru.
3. Executive Engineer, Krishna Eastern Division, Vijayawada.
4. District Agricultural Officer, Eluru.
5. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Eluru.
6. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bhimavaram.
7. District Medical Officer, Eluru.
8. District Veterinary Officer, Eluru.
9. Special District Veterinary Officer for Agency Development, Kakinada.
10. District Health Officer, Eluru.
11. Divisional Engineer, Highways, Eluru.
12. Divisional Engineer, Electricity, Eluru.
13. District Educational Officer, Eluru.
14. District Panchayat Officer, Eluru.
15. District Superintendent of Police, West Godavari. Eluru (to advise on Prohibition).
16. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Eluru.
17. District Forest Officer, Kakinada.

18. Assistant Engineer, Local Development Works, Eluru.
19. Executive Engineer, (Electricity), Rajahmundry.
20. Personal Assistant to the Special Officer, District Board, Eluru.
21. Revenue Divisional Officer, Eluru.
22. Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovvur.
23. Sub-Collector, Narsapur.
24. Assistant Director of Fisheries, Vijayawada.
25. Assistant Women Welfare Officer, Vijayawada.
26. Assistant Director of Industries & Commerce, Eluru.
27. Assistant Radio Engineer, Rajahmundry.
28. Assistant Radio Engineer, Vijayawada.
29. District Welfare Officer, Eluru.
30. Block Development Officer, Bhimadole.
31. Block Development Officer, Koyyalagudem.
32. Block Development Officer, Chintalapudi.
33. Block Development Officer, Malakapalli.
34. Block Development Officer, Ganapavaram.
35. Radio Supervisor, Eluru.
36. Sri Uddaraju Ramam, M. P.
37. Kumari Mothe Vedakumari, M. P.
38. Sri Kommareddi Suryanarayana, M.P. Asok Nagar, Eluru.
39. Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju, President, Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, Hyderabad.
40. Sri Taneeti Veeraraghavulu, M. L. A., Kovvur.
41. Sri Alluri Bapineedu, M.L.A. Kovvur.
42. Sri Pusuluri Kodandaramiah, M.L.A. Polavaram.
43. Sri Seerla Brahmayya M.L.A. Eluru.
44. Sri Mulpuri Rangaiah, M.L.A. Eluru.

45. Sri Namburi Sreenivasarao, M L.A. Tadepalligudem.
46. Sriman Kilambi Venkata Krishnavataram, M. L. A. Eluru.
47. Sri Ch. S.R.C.P. Murtyraju, M. L. A. Chinaindra-kolanu, Tadepalligudem Taluk.
48. Sri Mullapudi Harichandhra Prasad, M.L.A. Tanuku.
49. Srimathi Chodagam Ammannaraja, M. L. A.
50. Sri Javvadi Lakshmayya, M.L.A. Penugonda.
51. Sri Grandhi Venkatareddi, B A., B L., M. L. A. Narsapur. (Minister for Law)
52. Sri Dasari Peurmallu, M.L.A. Palacole.
53. Sri Addepalli Satyanarayamurthy, M.L.A. Palacole.
54. Sri Nachu Venkataramiah, M.L.A. Bhimavaram.
55. Sri Gadiraju Jagannadharaju, M,L A. Bhimavaram.
56. Chairman, Municipal Council, Eluru.
57. Chairman, Municipal Council, Palacole.
58. Chairman, Municipal Council, Bhimavaram.
59. Sri Tummalapalli Satyanarayana, Pippara, (Representative of Panchayats).
60. Sri Tadepalli Ramaswamy, Tadepalligudem, (Representative of the Scheduled tribes).
61. Sri Rayudu Gangayya, Eluru, Member of the Harijan Sevak Samaj.
62. Sri Veeramachaneni Venkatanarayana, District Con-
venor of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
63. Smt. P. Rama Devi, Polavaram, Woman representa-
tive of the Kasturba Trust.
64. Sri M. Seshagirirao, Akividu.
65. Sri P. B. Rangacharyulu, Polavaram.
66. Sri I. Paparao, Bhogole.
67. Sri V. Gangaraju, Kovvali.

68. Sri G Gangaraju, Palacole.
 69. Sri K. Seetharamayya, Kagupadu, Tadepalligudem Taluk.
 70. Sri G. Raghunayakulu, Chinnayagudem.
 71. Sri P. R. V. K. Rangarao, Dommeru.
 72. Sri V. Paradhasaradhi, Mulkimohammadpuram, (Representative of Bhimadole Block).
 73. Sri Punem China Butchayya, Kondrukota (Representative of Koyyagudem Block).
 74. Sri G. Krishnamurthy, Chinthalapudi (Representative of Chintalapudi Block).
 75. Sri G. Venkata Subbaraju, Mandalaparru (Representative of Ganapavaram Block).
 76. Sri Koduri Apparao, Kovvur (Representative of Malakapalli Block)
 77. Sri. M. Bapineedu.
 78. Sri. Bhupatiraju Goparaju, Jinnur.
-